

AUGUST, 1943

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



Official Magazine
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS . . . CHAUFFEURS
WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS
OF AMERICA

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Labor Will Obey Connally Bill

THE Connally bill is now a law. It is officially known as the War Labor Disputes Act. But it is still the Connally bill. Under this act, labor unions face stringent regulations with severe penalties for violation.

In congress this bill had the support of all the men who have always opposed labor. Their opposition to labor was not born of war strikes, as they claimed. They have always hated labor and took advantage of the war psychology to pass this law.

Nevertheless, the bill is now a federal law, and as such must be obeyed implicitly.

The men who passed it over the President's veto believed that labor would be driven in resentment to stage strikes or slowdowns. Their motive was not to eliminate strikes but to encourage them. They hoped to fan the public and the armed forces against labor and pave the way for the dissolution of unions after the war.

Labor will not be sucked into that position.

Labor, with two million of its members in the armed services, is as keenly interested in winning the war as any other group. It understands more fully than many other groups exactly what the penalty of defeat will be.

The keynote of labor policy toward the Connally bill was sounded in the patriotic proclamation of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, President Philip Murray of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, and President A. F. Whitney of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen.

The essence of that was — "Labor will obey the law."

Even though the law was enacted to curb the defiance of a single union, and even though its provisions are unfair to the great bulk of labor, nevertheless the rest of labor will obey the law as long as it stands.

However, we will spare no effort to remove that law from the books because we see it for what it is — the first wedge in the post-war economy.

In order that all locals of the Teamsters' Union may be fully aware of the provisions of this law and may confine their activities to its limitations, copies of the law have been mailed by Thomas E. Flynn, assistant to the general president, to each secretary.

"So far as the Teamsters are concerned, our answer to that law and the men who framed it will be continued production, continued purchases of war bonds and continued donation of blood to the Red Cross," Flynn said. "We will not be diverted from our main job, which is to win the war quickly and completely."

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Number 9

Sympathy Strikes Rigidly Restricted —

Constitution Limits Picket Lines

BY DANIEL J. TOBIN

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Daniel J. Tobin, Editor
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WE DO NOT blame any organization for
endeavoring to organize during the
war. But that attempt to organize should
be made in a sensible, educational, reasonable
manner. If there is a plant employing
Teamsters who were never organized, it is
our duty to try and organize that plant.

But this is the wrong way to do it — an
organizer selects some private industry
which hasn't much to do with the war, and
tries to organize it. It never was organized.
We succeed in getting only three or four
individuals into the union secretly and
there are 100 employees therein.

Then we throw a picket line around the
plant and we ask all other unions that have
agreements to cease going in and out of the
plant — to break their contracts — to help
us tie up that plant in order to force those
people into the union.

That is the kind of organizing that we
condemn, and we strongly condemn our own
local officials for participating or helping in
such a movement in direct violation of the
requests of our government and of the rules
of the International Union.

Some union will come back and say: "We
have a clause in our agreement which says
we shall not be required to go through picket
lines."

Those clauses in the agreement can be suspended by the general executive board during the emergency of the war, because such a clause conflicts with the International constitution wherein it reads that no sympathetic strike or stoppage of work shall prevail without the consent and approval of the board; nor shall it be considered even then except when the request for sympathetic action involves one of our own affiliated sister local unions.

We have found in years of experience that the rank and file respect and admire men who don't just pussyfoot, but who tell their members the real facts of the case in accordance with our laws.

We remember a case many years ago where our men had quit work in a certain large concern in a large city in the East. The general organizer, in order to instill our people with courage and determination, jumped on the first truck and drove through the picket lines of the striking organization, a dual union.

After that the other drivers followed the general organizer. As a result of that action, that general organizer is respected and admired today, after twenty years.

Anyone can be a good officer of a union when the sun is shining and there is no grief but the real proof of the man who is

capable of representing his union is when he demonstrates his courage and fearlessness to enforce the laws and rules laid down to him by his superiors.

We are tired of hearing local union representatives tell us how hard it is for them and how difficult it is for their unions. Of course we understand things are not as they used to be, but the world is turned upside down and the sufferings of our people are insignificant, infinitesimal compared to the sufferings of others.

Before this is over we will have thousands of families in this country who will have given up some loved one; we will have others who will be caring for their loved ones crippled all their lives, or mentally unbalanced as a result of the war.

Then why should we not do our share and accept the conditions that confront us as best we can?

If your troubles have increased as a local officer, your remuneration has also increased and you are placed on the job to do a man's work. It is up to you to do it with as little complaint as possible.

We desire no applause for what we are trying to do from a national standpoint because it is our job.

We would be slackers, weaklings, unworthy of the responsibilities placed upon us were we to quit under the strain.

O'Daniel Exposed in Dry Petition Racket

THE statesmanship of United States Senator W. Lee O'Daniel of Texas was never better shown than when he reared up in the senate to "explain" some of the statistics he had been giving off in his current crusade against "likker" around the army camps.

"I inserted in the Congressioned Record," he said, "an analysis of petitions received from various localities endorsing Senate Bill 860 (banning alcoholic drinks in the vicinity of army camps). In this tabulation 10,000 petitions were listed as coming from

Raymondville, Texas. My attention has been called to the fact that Raymondville is a city of less than 10,000 population."

As a matter of cold statistics the United States census of 1940 showed that Raymondville, Texas, had a population of 4,050.

It is regrettable that Texas is represented in the United States senate and formerly in the governor's chair by a man who knows so little about the geography of Texas.

We wonder if he has paid his poll tax yet?—*Southwest Teamster*.

Senator Blasts Anaconda Scandal

— Flays Judge for Miscarriage of Justice

ONE of the greatest miscarriages of justice in the criminal history of this country has been brought to the attention of the United States senate by Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington state.

What the senate does about it, remains to be seen.

The case Bone laid before the senate was that of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company, which pleaded guilty to selling worthless wire to the government for use of soldiers and sailors in battle.

Yet in spite of the gravity of the crime and admission of guilt, the company and five of its employees and officials were dismissed with light fines by a judge named Slick — Thomas W. Slick of the federal court in Fort Wayne, Ind.

The judge even went to the amazing extreme of announcing from the bench that the perpetrators of this crime were "not the criminal type."

The Slick decision and the Slick reasoning were subjects of acid discussion by Bone when he arose in the senate recently to spread the whole sickening story of the

Mr. President, the story I am about to tell the senate constitutes an outstanding example of Punic faith.

A few days ago a federal court, the United States district court sitting at Fort Wayne, Ind., disposed of one of the most astounding and challenging cases of fraud which has so far been disclosed in this war by investigative agencies of the government.

This was a criminal case in which the defendants were the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., a Delaware corporation engaged in business within the northern district of the State of Indiana, with its plant and factory located at Marion, Ind.

This company was engaged in the manu-

wire scandal in the Congressional Record.

When the Anaconda Wire & Cable Company was first under suspicion, it claimed that "labor agitators" were making unfounded charges to embarrass it.

It is from companies such as Anaconda that much of the finances and most of the venom comes in the current campaign against labor. The Anaconda case reveals a possible motive for such attacks — to keep the eyes of the public off corrupt companies by picturing labor as a war saboteur.

The Anaconda company cried "Stop, thief" while it looted the pockets of American taxpayers and contemptuously snapped its fingers at the welfare of their fighting sons.

Beginning in this issue, THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER presents the story told by Bone as reproduced in the Congressional Record. It will show who the true saboteurs are on the production front.

It is too long to be printed in one issue, so we will give it to you in installments. Here is the first of Bone's remarks on the floor of the senate.

facture of various types of insulated wire and cable, with its principal place of business at Hastings-on-Hudson, New York.

The other defendants named in the indictment were:

Thor S. Johnson, general manager of all the mills of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co.

Frank E. Hart, manager of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co., Marion division.

Don R. Carpenter, plant superintendent of the Marion division of the Anaconda Co.

Chalmers C. Bishop, chief inspector and plant engineer with the Marion plant.

Frank Kunkle, assistant chief inspector at the Marion plant.

The indictment against this company and the individual defendants was returned

December 21, 1942, by the grand jury.

The case was tried, in the manner I shall describe, before the United States district court at Fort Wayne, the presiding judge of which was Thomas W. Slick, district judge.

The charges in this indictment are set forth in eight separate counts, charging conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States.

When the case came on for trial before Judge Slick on June 10, 1943, the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. and the five officers and officials of the company appeared before the court, and, instead of demanding a jury trial and seeking vindication at the hands of the jury, elected, with full knowledge of the serious charges against them, to enter a plea known in federal practice as *nolo contendere*.

This, in effect, is a plea of guilty, and is so regarded by practitioners.

In passing judgment on this plea of guilty, the presiding judge frankly stated that it was a plea of guilty as charged.

Therefore, it becomes important for Americans who are interested in the conduct of the war to note exactly what sort of a charge rested against the men who entered this plea of guilty.

The complaint in this action charges that the conspiracy of the defendants against the federal government began on or about the first of November, 1940, and continued up to and including the first day of October, 1942.

It will be observed that the fact that we were suddenly plunged into a deadly war

did not in any wise induce the defendants to change the criminal practices outlined in the complaint.

After Pearl Harbor, and while boys were dying on battlefields, the defendants continued their sordid work of defrauding the government by furnishing faulty cable by means of practices described in the complaint and before the grand jury.

These facts were made known to the court at the time he imposed sentence on the defendants.

In general, the complaint charges that the defendants defrauded the United States by tricks, schemes, and devices to avoid meeting and complying with the specifications for the manufacture of wire and cable as contained in the contracts with the government and by not testing the wire and cable as was required in the contracts.

The complaint charges that the company had been paid \$5,000,000 under such fraudulent operations.

The complaint specifically charges:

That the defendants knew at all times during the existence of the conspiracy that more than 75 per cent of the production of wire and cable was to be used in defense of the United States and the prosecution of the war effort.

That the defendants knew at all times during the conspiracy that every contract with the United States government required all wire and cable to meet certain tests specified by the contract.

That the defendants well knew at all times during the conspiracy that the major-

A Slap on the Wrist

Long and loud have been our denunciations of men who not only go fishing, but who go on strike. These men, we are saying, must work or fight. If they go fishing, or if they go on strike, they should be sent to the foxholes of the Pacific to learn what working is.

The cheating in the cable for the fighting machines was in the way to cost unknown lives, immeasurable defeats.

Judge Thomas W. Slick fines the offending company \$10,000 for a \$5,000,000 fraud. He levies small fines on five of its agents.

They did not look to him, the judge said, to be of "the criminal type."

A war worker in New Jersey gets three years in prison for sabotaging a power punch. A slap on the wrist for these business men who cheat in war supplies!

—*The Dayton (O.) Daily News.*

ity of all wire and cable produced for the government would not be of a quality called for in the contracts and would not meet the tests required under the contract.

That during the conspiracy all the defendants well knew that the use of such defective wire and cable which would not meet the tests would endanger the lives of men in the military service of the United States and would cause the loss of equipment and territory and would threaten the welfare of the United States in the war because they knew that the cable they were supplying to the government would be unusable in desert climates, frozen climates, tropical climates, on naval combat vessels, and in coast defense positions.

Also that the defendants were making field wire for communications in combat areas by forces of the United States and Allied and associated nations, including the manufacturing of Degaussing cable for use in naval combat vessels of the United States and submarine cable and, in general, for the conduct of the war by the United States.

Let me say parenthetically at this time that when I use the term "cable" I am referring to cable over which messages are sent to men in the battle areas, as well as to cable used in electrical work generally.

SENATOR KILGORE of West Virginia, interrupting: I desire to call the senator's attention to the fact that the batteries on all our warships, including the anti-aircraft guns, are fired, controlled, aimed, and ranges set, over this self-same cable, and if the cable is defective, the ship itself is helpless against aircraft attack.

SENATOR BONE: The senator is correct.

SENATOR KILGORE: And that the safety and success of the entire land combat forces are frequently dependent on messages sent overland over these self-same cables, which messages must be received promptly in order that the troops may properly coordinate their operations.

SENATOR BONE: The senator is absolutely correct, and I thank him for his con-

tribution to the discussion. The men who did this dreadful thing would be lined up before a firing squad if they were in Germany or Russia. I shall disclose what we did to them in our federal court.

The complaint charges that the defendants agreed, as part of their conspiracy, that the tests called for in contract specifications would not be complied with; that the defendants further agreed, as a part of their conspiracy, that there would be constructed two gadgets known as "circuit boxes" for use in the preliminary and final test areas for conducting the insulation resistance tests, and that these circuit boxes were designed to make such tests useless in that they would make the cable appear to be conforming to contract specifications when it was defective.

By pressing four different buttons a certain number of times the cable which was being inspected would show useful qualities from four to ten times better than it actually was; that such circuit boxes were secreted under desks—desks of company officials—and not available to the sight of government inspectors, and that such circuit boxes would be used by the conspirators in the application of the insulation resistance tests to all wire and cable manufactured under contracts with the United States.

The complaint charges that the cable to be used on battlefields would be "pretested" on night shifts by the application of fictitious insulation resistance tests and dielectric tests by use of these circuit boxes, and such reels of wire and cable that would pass such tests by the use of the phony circuit boxes would remain in the tanks and pits every day for the period of time such reels of wire and cable would pass such tests by use of the circuit boxes.

Process tags would be affixed to wire being delivered, indicating that it was a finished and acceptable product, and these tags were used to deceive government inspectors, for they were shifted to other wire from time to time.

The complaint charged that all of this sort of phony operation was a continuous procedure and enabled the company to escape complying with the specifications in the government contract.

Employees of the company were required to take pretested reels of wire which were in the test tanks for daily fictitious tests, and scrub this wire with brushes after rinsing the wire with kerosene to remove rust and discolor which might be challenged by government inspectors.

The defendants tried to keep government inspectors out of the plant at night during night shifts unless the inspector was accompanied by an official of the company.

All such actions were designed to keep government inspectors from becoming aware of the sinister operations under way.

The conspiracy went so far as to apply these deceptive inspection practices to all types of wire and cable being furnished to the government, and the federal government charges that the agreement to do this was a part of the conspiracy.

After having been guilty of all of this wretched business in an hour of peril for this government, and when its sons were dying on battlefields all over the world, this company had the brazen effrontery and monumental gall to submit bills to the federal government, and accept payment, for this almost useless cable, the employment of which on a battlefield might conceivably result in the death of vast numbers of boys.

In order to be very certain that there would be no slip-up in this sort of racket, the chief inspector at the Marion plant, Defendant Chalmer Bishop, constructed the circuit boxes and installed them in their secret locations under the desks, and these circuit boxes were used to perpetrate this fake and fraud on the government of the United States.

Following the usual form of indictments, the indictment in this case states that these actions were "against the peace and dignity of the United States of America."

The cold, hard, ruthless fact is that the ultimate effect of this terrible business was to visit this corruption and crookedness on the men fighting at the front who are compelled to rely on this cable for their protection.

The record does not disclose whether the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. has been running newspaper or magazine advertising, boasting of its great and patriotic service to the government in furnishing cable at a nice

profit. It is to be hoped that the country will be spared that master stroke of buffoonery, and that last, ultimate insult to the parents of the boys who might have been compelled to use the phony output of this outfit if their treachery had not been disclosed to public gaze.

A recent story in a newspaper is of more than passing interest. A New York newspaper pointed out that five months after the company was exposed for selling this defective and fraudulently tested wire and cable to the navy it was able to obtain com-

Impeach the Judge!

Federal Judge Thomas W. Slick of Fort Wayne, Ind., should be impeached for violation of his trust and for callous disregard for the safety of American soldiers and sailors.

Slick is the judge who heard the evidence against two high officials of the Anaconda Wire & Cable Co. and three subordinate officials of its Indiana plant.

Slick is the judge who let these criminals off with light fines and remarked in explanation of his action:

"The purpose of prison sentences is to reform men but these men do not need to be reformed."

We agree with Slick to this extent—men of the type of the Anaconda officials are beyond reformation. They should not be sent to prison but to the gallows.—*The Ohio Teamster.*

mendatory letters from the Navy office.

In the face of such things, one is almost constrained to believe that we have come to a point where we doff our hats to brazen effrontery and burn our sweetest incense on the unhallowed shrine of pompous humbuggery.

According to the writer of the news story, the commendatory letter to this company was written not only after the indictment, but, according to counsel for the indicted company, was written "in view of the indictment."

Apparently some government officials are

(The next installment of Senator Bone's address to the senate will show how a former employee of the firm tipped off a federal inspector and started the investigation which revealed the conspiracy against the government in time of war.)

Attorney Analyzes Connally Bill

BY JOSEPH A. PADWAY

General Counsel, International Brotherhood of Teamsters

THE chief purpose of the War Labor Disputes Act (Connally Bill) is to impose restrictions and limitations upon strikes and stoppages of production in war plants.

The act applies to plants, mines or other facilities—

(a) those taken over and operated by the government;

(b) those engaged in war work but not in possession of, or operated by, the government.

Provisions relating to labor disputes, interference with production, stoppages of work, etc., do not apply to work having no relation to war production. For instance they would not apply to the manufacture of pianos for civilian use or to musicians playing in hotels or night clubs or to workers engaged in house-to-house delivery of milk, etc.

The President is empowered to take over plants, mines and facilities engaged in war production if he finds that there is an inter-

ruption of operation as a result of a strike or threatened strike, or threatened lockout, or other labor disturbance.

The law requires that the plants shall be returned to owners as soon as practicable "but in no event more than sixty days after the restoration of the productive efficiency." No plant so taken over can be operated by the government longer than six months after the termination of hostilities.

When a plant is taken over upon order of the President it "shall be operated under the terms and conditions of employment which were in effect at the time possession of such plant, mine or facility was so taken." Thus working conditions become frozen when a plant is taken over.

Application to "unfreeze" working conditions may be made to the National War Labor Board. Such application can be made—

(a) by the government agency operating the plant;

(b) by representatives of a majority of the employees of the plant.

After a hearing the board may order changes in wages and working conditions, but the order must be approved by the President.

As to plants taken over and operated by the government it is made unlawful for any person—

(a) to coerce, instigate, induce, conspire with, or encourage any person to interfere by lockout, strike, slow-down, or other interruption, with the operation of such plant, mine or facility; or

(b) to aid any such lockout, strike, slow-down or other interruption interfering with the operation of such plant, mine or facility *by giving direction or guidance in the conduct of such interruption, or by providing funds for the conduct or direction thereof or for the payment of strike, unemployment or other benefits to those participating therein.*"

The foregoing applies to those plants taken over and operated by the government. It does not apply to war production plants not taken over and operated by the government. As to the latter, strikes, etc., may be called when notice is given and a ballot taken as hereafter explained.

The law provides further with respect to those plants taken over and operated by the government, that—

"No individual shall be deemed to have violated the provisions of this section by reason only of his having ceased work or having refused to continue to work or to accept employment."

The effect of the foregoing provisions is to make it lawful for individuals, as such, to quit work if they are not satisfied with working conditions even in a government-owned or possessed plant, but not to join with others in calling or encouraging strikes or interruptions of work. It would, therefore, be illegal for unions to vote strikes, or for officers of the unions to call strikes, or to

pay or cause to be paid strike, unemployment or other benefits.

The law provides for willful violation of the foregoing provisions a fine of not more than \$5,000, or imprisonment for not more than one year or both.

As to plants engaged in war production but not possessed or operated by the government, strikes are authorized and lawful providing the following procedure is first complied with:

(a) The representative of employees *shall give notice* to the Secretary of Labor, the National War Labor Board, and the National Labor Relations Board, of any labor dispute, together with a statement of the issues which give rise to the dispute;

(b) The employer and his employees shall continue production under all the conditions which prevailed when the dispute arose, for at least thirty days;

(c) On the thirtieth day after the notice the National Labor Relations Board shall forthwith take a secret ballot of the employees in the plant, mine, facility, or bargaining unit on the question whether they will permit interruption of war production. Thereafter the National Labor Relations Board certifies the result of the balloting.

When the notice above provided for has been given and the ballot taken, a strike can be lawfully called. The right to strike is not dependent upon the outcome of the vote. Even if a majority vote against the strike, the strike may be called, and any and all workers affected may participate therein. As to strikes called after notice and vote, there is no prohibition against the payment of strike unemployment or other benefits. Such payments can then be made.

If a strike in a war production plant which is not possessed or operated by the government is called without giving the foregoing notice, and without waiting for the ballot to be taken, suit may be instituted by any person injured thereby or by the

United States, if it is injured thereby, and the suit may be commenced against any person who failed or refused to give the above notice or who failed to await the outcome of the ballot.

Political contributions by labor unions are prohibited "in connection with any election at which presidential and vice-presidential electors or a senator or representative in, or a delegate or resident commissioner to congress are to be voted for."

Penalties for violation of the foregoing provision consist of fines of not more than \$5,000 when the violation is by a union, and every officer of any labor organization who consents to any contribution by the labor organization can be fined \$1,000 or imprisoned for not more than one year, or both.

In the definitions of who are included within the act it is stated that the term "*war contractor*"—

"shall not include a carrier as defined in Title I of the Railway Labor Act, or a carrier by air subject to Title II of such act."

In Section 7 (a) which describes "functions and duties of the National War Labor Board" it is provided—

"The board shall not have any powers under this section with respect to any matter within the purview of the Railway Labor Act, as amended."

The act ceases to be effective six months after the termination of hostilities.

The American Federation of Labor urges the officers and members of its affiliates to observe and comply with this law. If unwarranted prosecutions are brought thereunder against officers and members, the American Federation of Labor should be informed thereof so that unwarranted prosecutions may be properly defended.

Regardless of the malice behind this law, and regardless of the denial of fundamental rights as guaranteed by the constitution, the American Federation of Labor has given its no-strike pledge for the duration of the war, which is binding upon every officer and member of an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor.

New Drivers Careless with Equipment

IT HAS been discovered that a number of Teamsters—many of them initiated into our trade as a result of the draft having greatly diminished our normal ranks—are, wittingly or unwittingly, being careless with the vehicles entrusted in our care.

Whether this is because of inexperience or plain unawareness of the seriousness of their responsibility doesn't matter; the fact is that many of them were found to be lax with their equipment, irresponsible in the way they handled their trucks big and small and generally oblivious of the manner in which they were discharging their functions.

If ever teamsters have had the occasion to make use of their technical alertness it is now. If ever they have found it necessary to handle their vehicles with expert care and affection—as the old-time coachman handled his plughorse—it is certainly now, now that it is so terribly difficult to repair a vehicle, replace a part—let alone buy a new machine!

In doing so, Teamsters will be performing a twofold duty: that of helping expedite the problem of transportation for a war-burdened nation, and that of saving our mechanics for the vital function of war production.—*New York State Teamster.*

The American people still have a lively remembrance of the great disorders that developed during prohibition. They are not likely again to accept a dispensation that breeds such evils as the speakeasy, the small-time bootlegger, and the big shot racketeer.—*The Catering Industry Employee.*

Don't Weaken Immigration Laws

— Keep Foreign Labor Out of America

BY LESTER M. HUNT

THE Communists are now agitating for repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Act. They appear to have aroused some sentiment for this in congress and in other quarters susceptible to pressure or persuasion.

Their plan is to permit Chinese to enter the United States on a quota basis and to become citizens.

The reason they give for this is as nonsensical as their proposal is dangerous. They say that because the Chinese have fought the Japanese so valiantly, they are entitled to American citizenship.

By the same logic, we should import the Russian army after the war.

The dangerous element of the Communist plan is that it would be the first weakening of our immigration policy. It would be the forerunner of a move to throw down our immigration barriers and let the hungry hordes of Europe and Asia form breadlines in our cities.

Aliens Create Dissension

The reason this nation is torn by so much dissension today is because of the policy of unrestricted immigration we followed for so many years. This created huge blocs of aliens who viewed American problems through the eyes of foreign prejudices.

The result is that in America today millions of citizens consider our national policy not from the standpoint of what is good for us but what is good for the country they came from.

Thus, in the period of our greatest crisis, when all Americans should be governed by the one thought of saving their country, we are assailed by propaganda from alien groups interested only in saving some other country.

The unavoidable consequence is confusion and internal dissension which saps the

strength of America in an hour when every ounce of strength and determination should be applied to the single purpose of victory.

There is little doubt that German money is financing many of the conflicting appeals from racial groups inside America for the purpose of causing hatred, suspicion and distrust.

Without these large alien groups to manipulate, the German propaganda in this country would be as harmless as it is in England, Holland, Norway or any other country not afflicted with large alien populations.

Industry Wanted Cheap Labor

Today the main problem in the United States is the home front because of the unrestricted immigration we permitted so long. The proponents of the wide-open door were big industrialists who wanted cheap labor.

They imported it by the millions from every nation that would provide it. And while the industrialists were getting cheap labor they were building up the blocs of aliens who harass us today.

The aliens we imported to swell the profits of industrialists almost destroyed our standard of living. They took wages from the pockets of Americans and competed with Americans for jobs in times of depression.

We had a glutted labor market, which meant that with men bidding against each other for jobs, wages were kept low. We were building a permanent reservoir of unemployed who were a constant menace to the employed and to our economic system.

Labor unions faced an insurmountable task in those days when every ship that docked in American ports disgorged a mass of humanity from its steerage. The unions could not keep wages up in the face of such foreign competition. They could not even organize the basic industries.

These alien groups did not come as potential Americans desiring to help us build a new system of democracy and opportunity in the new world.

They came because they thought the streets were paved with gold and they wanted some of it.

They brought with them their racial hatred of each other and they had no understanding whatever of American democracy or ideals.

Finally, in a desperate act of self-preservation, the American people demanded that congress stop the flood of immigration pouring in on us from every country in the world. Congress acted and the tide of immigration was diminished.

Then started the slow process of assimilating the aliens; of making them Americans, instead of German-Americans, Italian-Americans or other types of hyphenated citizens.

We are succeeding in the process of assimilation only because the immigrants are no longer pouring in on us by the millions. Today the sons of our immigrants are fighting courageously in American uniforms throughout the world because they have caught a glimpse of what we are trying to do in this country.

Make Romantic Appeal

As our aliens became assimilated, the industrialists began losing their cheap labor. They had to pay living wages and deal with labor unions in the democratic process of collective bargaining.

Now the industrialists are looking hungrily at the limitless manpower pools of Europe and Asia. The natives of almost any fighting or enslaved nation would work for their keep for the privilege of living in the United States. That's exactly what many industrialists want. But to get this cheap labor, our immigration policy must be modified.

The industrialists are too smart to advocate this themselves. Instead, their agents are working quietly to stir up romantic

appeals and arouse American sympathies.

They are chanting of racial equality and the brotherhood of man. We are all brothers, they tell us, so we should all live in the same house and use the same toothbrush.

Whether the Communists are suckers for reactionary propaganda or whether they are mischievous nitwits, makes no difference. The danger lies in the cause they are agitating.

They tell us our immigration laws discriminate against the Chinese and so the immigration laws should be amended so as not to discriminate against the Chinese.

In other words, we should discriminate against ourselves, rather than the Chinese.

Can Not Be Assimilated

The Chinese were barred from citizenship, along with the Japs, because they could not be assimilated. The Chinese congregate in Chinatowns like those of New York and San Francisco. There they perpetuate all their old world customs and even their laws. Their communities here are no more American than Hong Kong.

We can digest Europeans in reasonable doses but we can never absorb Orientals.

It is true, as the Communists say, that the Chinese are our heroic allies. But they are fighting primarily for China, not for us. Nevertheless, we should have helped them earlier than we did, notwithstanding the fact that they outnumber the Japs about eight to one.

And having helped them to preserve their independence, we should cooperate with them after the war to create the kind of world society in which we can both be safe — they in China and we in America.

Just because we are allies is no argument why we should become bedfellows.

We should, by all means, continue the friendly international relations with China as well as with Russia and England. By such relations we can raise the standard of living in China. But we cannot permit the Chinese, or any other race, to lower the standard of living in America.

We face terrific problems in taking care of our own demobilized soldiers and war workers when peace comes.

Union leaders are giving long and serious thought to provide a decent living for every American citizen after the war. They are striving to keep intact their union organizations and the principles of unionism in the days of demobilization when jobs may be scarce and men plentiful.

We cannot solve our problem by importing more men from other countries, even those of our allies.

That will be a time to strengthen, rather than weaken our immigration laws.

The Communists argue that repeal of the Chinese Exclusion Law is inconsequential because it would only admit a few of them to start with.

That's like saying a little leak in a dam is not dangerous because it lets through only a small stream of water.

Once we modify our immigration laws in favor of the Chinese, every other racial

group in America will make similar demands to let in their friends and relatives.

If we ever start yielding to such sympathetic appeals, the floodgates will be open again and the whole world will try to move in with us.

Under such circumstances we would be just a glorified Balkan peninsula filled with riotous racial minorities. American ideals could never survive another orgy of unrestricted immigration. No doubt the Communists are well aware of that. Maybe that's why they want it. They don't think so much of American ideals.

If the Communists think the Chinese are being discriminated against, they have proposed the wrong remedy.

Instead of amending our laws to let in the Chinese, let's amend them to keep out everybody. At least until we have taken care of our own unemployed and have established a new era of economic opportunity—for our own people.

Castor Oil---Not U. S. Bombs---Ruined Roman Culture

WE WONDER what Mussolini thinks now about the beauty of a bursting bomb. Remember how pretty he thought it was when Italian pilots were blasting the helpless Ethiopians? And how much fun the Italians had dropping their bombs on Madrid, which incidentally, started the practice of bombing cities.

We wonder what Mussolini thinks of his "glorious war" since American bombs began cracking around his ears.

And where were those brave Italian fliers when the Americans came over to plaster Rome?

Mussolini tried to protect his war industries by putting them in the shadow of the Vatican. He thought anybody shooting for his war plants in Rome would hit the Vatican and make good propaganda for the Axis. He deliberately endangered the Vatican for Italy's military advantage.

But the Americans fooled him. They

bombed the war plants and missed the Vatican in a fine exhibition of marksmanship.

Even so, the Axis propaganda will soon start about the "cultural damage" to Rome. Rome's culture was ruined by Fascist castor oil—not by American bombs.

Nobody can object to the bombing of military objectives in Rome who does not object to any damage inflicted on Italy, Germany and Japan. In other words, nobody but the Quislings will cry.

Italy can be knocked out of the war quickly, if we follow through. She had her chance to quit honorably and refused. If we soften up on her now, thousands of American boys will die needlessly in prolonged conflict.

One American life is worth more than all the ruins in Rome.

The wops asked for it. Let them take it—or surrender!

Congress Endangers Victory

— Former Montana Isolationist Backs Roosevelt

A COALITION of reactionary Democrats and Republicans in congress are determined to discredit President Roosevelt regardless of how seriously their actions affect the war, Representative James F. O'Connor of Montana told the House in a speech recently.

But, he warned, if the people want President Roosevelt for a fourth term, none of his enemies will be able to stop his election.

O'Connor charged that congress not only is not helping to win the war but is actually

impeding it by its political maneuvers.

O'Connor pledged his unswerving loyalty to the administration in the support of all war measures and commended the President for his courageous veto of the Connally bill.

The speech was especially significant because O'Connor was classed as an isolationist before Pearl Harbor. If the other isolationists would follow O'Connor's example, congress might regain the confidence of the American people.

His speech follows.

Mr. Speaker, a few days ago on the floor of the House I ventured the assertion that the best service we could render the American people, who are loyally exerting a single-minded effort to the winning of the war, would be to adjourn and go home, following passage of needed appropriation bills.

I was so bold as to say we were contributing little to the victory of which we are now confident, but, on the contrary, were legislating in an atmosphere of hysteria and almost hatred that inevitably must communicate itself to the nation and destroy the morale and unity which we need so urgently.

Subsequent events, in my opinion, justify that statement. Since it was uttered, the situation has steadily grown worse.

Only Friday of last week, within two hours after the President vetoed the so-called labor-disputes bill, setting forth specifically his reasons, which the *New York Times* in an editorial last Saturday said were sound reasons, and following an inflammatory speech by that matchless orator of Virginia (Mr. Woodrum), condemning the action of the President, we saw the spectacle of the House rushing in heatedly and almost hysterically to undo the President's

veto with no time given to study the reasons the President gave for vetoing the bill.

When we did that we were no longer acting as a deliberative body of representatives of the people.

Of course, the temperature in Washington is somewhat abnormal, and tempers have a habit of responding to the thermometer. But some of the things that have been transpiring cannot be attributed to the dog days. The causes go much deeper than the weather.

The simple truth is that we have been giving more attention to next year's political contest than to the campaigns our fighting men are waging in north Africa, in the south Pacific, in the bleak Aleutians, and on other battle fronts all over the world.

Referring specifically to Attu, I commend to the members of the House the reading of the article entitled "Company X on Attu" in the June 21 *Life* magazine.

It has graphically pointed out the sufferings and the indomitable courage of our soldiers, many of whom were nearly frozen while going into battle — no amount of clothing was enough; that they had gone as long as 16 days without having a chance to remove even their shoes or socks; that 61

of them went out in one company and five returned. The others were killed.

All told, in that battle of Attu, 342 of these boys were killed, 1,135 wounded, 58 missing. It is said at least 1,791 Japs had to be killed in this one battle and only 11 were taken prisoners, which shows the caliber of the Japs' fighting force. It is easy to determine the kind of fight that is ahead of us with the Japs from that encounter when they would not be taken prisoners, preferring death.

This means a fight to the end.

Also let us think of our American boys who are being held Japanese prisoners, dying by the hundreds, as reported by the Red Cross, no doubt through lack of food. Let us think of the killing of these boys in north Africa and on all our fronts and on all seas.

My colleagues, in plain, blunt words, too many of us have been more interested in discrediting the administration and in destroying confidence in our Commander in Chief than in bringing about the speedy overthrow of the brutal Axis powers.

The cold, unvarnished truth is that some members of the House have been playing fast and loose with the nation's destinies. The President's foes have made it perfectly clear they will leave nothing undone to hamper and harass his conduct of the war, regardless of the consequences.

Let it be conceded right here that the President and his advisers have made mistakes — many of them. For such the remedy is criticism, but it should be constructive rather than destructive.

In a program so tremendous as that on which we have embarked, there is bound to be error, waste, and probably some graft. After all, the President has to deal with human beings, and the inherent defects and weaknesses of mankind are manifest in war as well as in peace.

But it is only fair to insist that those who are quick to point out the President's mistakes should be equally eager to give credit where it is deserved.

Has anybody here heard a word of praise or commendation for the conduct of the war from those who day after day open the floodgates of abuse and pour calumny and vituperation not only on the head of the President, but also upon those of his subordinates, most of whom are doing a grand job?

Those who make mistakes or worse should be held to strict account, but in decency those who are performing magnificently should not be tarred with the same stick of criticism.

Anybody who takes the trouble to compare the progress made since Pearl Harbor with the record made in our last World War cannot, unless blinded by prejudice and malice or indifferent to his own reputation for fairness, withhold from those responsible for the conduct of the war a generous amount of credit.

Our production record has been magnificent. Donald Nelson has described it as little short of miraculous. Munitions of all kinds have been turned out in such volume as to stagger the imagination.

Very little is heard about that record on this side of the floor and scarcely a word from the other side. Rather, the record is encumbered and valuable time taken up with wild and reckless statements about loss of time because of strikes, absenteeism, and so forth. As to strikes, President Roosevelt, in his message returning S. 796, makes this statement:

For the entire year of 1942 the time lost by strikes averaged only five one-hundredths of 1 per cent of the total man-hours worked. That record has never before been equaled in this country.

We have recruited a large and efficient army which has acquitted itself as Americans always do when put to the test. Half-trained soldiers are not being sent out to bare their bodies to the enemy, as was the case in the last war.

They are well equipped with the best of fighting and defensive equipment science and industry can produce, whereas a quar-

ter of a century ago they had to depend on our allies not only for arms and equipment, but for food and other supplies.

Yes; I concede the administration has made mistakes — many of them, and some quite serious — but it has also done things of which it has every reason to be proud, and which we should be the first to recognize, if we are, as we pretend to be, representatives of the people and concerned only that their interests go forward satisfactorily.

The tragic fact is that in this House reactionaries on both sides of the aisle have formed an unholy alliance to prevent, if they can, the re-election of Roosevelt next year.

They have a perfect right to oppose the President and to elect a man of their own, if they can, but they have no right to play politics at the expense of the war effort. They have no right to inflame prejudices, arouse fears and alarms, to sow seeds of dissension and disunity. If they hate Roosevelt, that is their privilege, but, in venting that hate, they should be careful not to lend aid and comfort to the nation's enemies.

I suppose Hitler and Mussolini and Tojo also hate Roosevelt. They would rejoice were he repudiated by the American people and ejected unceremoniously from the White House. I dare say that, on the chance that may happen, they may be induced to prolong the war, which they must recognize by this time they have lost.

Goebbels has declared that political and social tensions are so great in this country that it would not be difficult to tear us apart by internal strife and, perhaps, revolution.

How Goebbels must have rejoiced at racial clashes which have occurred within recent weeks, the inspiration for which may have come directly from this floor.

How he must have reveled at the untimely and unwarranted display of fury,

anger, and hysteria evidenced last Friday by the Senate and this House. I have always maintained that our enemies cannot lick us but we can lick ourselves.

Quoting from the *Philadelphia Record* of June 28, 1943:

Prospects were never brighter for winning the war abroad. They were never darker for achieving unity at home.

To continue the policy of drift is dangerous.

I have not always agreed with the President. That is my right. But my duty in these days of peril, which, in my opinion, will be long continued, is to uphold his hands as Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and to help him carry on this fight to victory.

It may be truthfully said also that some of those high up in administrative circles have been too industrious in keeping an eye on politics.

If the people want President Roosevelt for President in 1944, his enemies cannot stop his re-election. Neither can the activities of a few ardent friends accomplish it against the will of the people. The people at that time will express themselves, but they are not interested in politics at this time.

People are interested only in winning this war and putting an end to the merciless murdering of our boys and the gradual bankruptcy of our country.

My colleagues, we have a lot of hay down and the time has come when every true American — and we in the House hope to be included in that classification — should ponder the effect and consequences of his every word and deed on the progress of the war.

If we have to hate anybody, let us hate the murderous totalitarian dictators. It should be possible for us to engage in our quadrennial election without tearing down the very pillars of our glorious country.

General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie announces that due to the wartime shortage of leather, it will be impossible to supply anything but paper covers for due books of members for the duration.



HIgh officials of labor and government are shown here as guests of the International executive board during its recent meeting in Washington, D. C. Seated at the head table with President Tobin and General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie are William H. Davis, chairman of the War Labor Board; Commissioner John L. Rogers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, who is also assistant director of the Office of Defense Transportation; President William Green and Secretary George Meany of the American Federation of Labor, and President George Harrison of the Railway Clerks.

The banquet renewed the cordial relations existing between the Teamsters' Union and the officials of labor and the government.

Davis was warmly praised by the labor men for his fairness and his honesty in handling the many controversial problems confronting the War Labor Board.

"We may disagree with his conclusions but we can never question his sincerity or integrity," said Tobin.

Seated around the outside of the table from the left are International Counsel Joseph A. Padway of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Dave Beck, Mrs. Padway, International Vice-President



Dave Beck of Seattle, Mrs. Daniel J. Tobin, Minister to Ireland David Gray, Tobin, Davis, Mrs. Gray, Gillespie, Rogers, Green, Meany, Mrs. Rogers, Harrison, Mrs. Fred Tobin, International Organizer Edward F. Murphy of Cleveland, International Vice-President Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis, International Vice-President Daniel J. Murphy of St. Louis, and John Baggott, secretary-treasurer of Local No. 782 of Maywood, Ill.

Seated on the inside of the table and reading from the left to the rear and down the right side are International Vice-President Thomas J. Farrell of Cincinnati, International Vice-President John J. Conlin of Hoboken, N. J., Mrs. Edward Murphy, Joseph Tobin of the International Statistical Department in Washington, D. C., President John O'Neal of the Philadelphia Joint Council, International Vice-President Edward Crumbock of Philadelphia, Mrs. Conlin, International Vice-President M. J. Cashal of New York, Mrs. Leslie Goudie, Congressman Warren G. Magnuson of Washington State, Fred Tobin, director of the International Legislative Department in Washington, D. C., International Vice-President Leslie J. Goudie of Chicago, International Organizer Thomas O'Brien of Washington, D. C., Mrs. Frank Tobin, whose husband heads the International Statistical Department but who was unable to be present; Henry Casey of the Statistical Department and International Vice-President John P. McLaughlin of San Francisco.

Brennan is New Vice-President

IN RECOGNITION of the ability he has demonstrated for many years, particularly in 1941, when subversive influences tried to take over his local union, Sidney L. Brennan of Minneapolis has been elected ninth vice-president of the International to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John Geary of St. Paul last year.

The election took place at the recent meeting of the executive board in Washington, D. C.

Brennan is secretary-treasurer of General Drivers' Local No. 544 in Minneapolis and is also trustee of Local No. 544 and of Ice and Coal Drivers' Union No. 221 and of Warehouse Employees Union No. 359.

Brennan became a member of Local No. 544 in 1934 and steadfastly resisted the attempt of the Dunne brothers to take over the union as a cog in the subversive Socialist Labor party.

When the revolutionary elements attempted to take Local No. 544 out of the



Sidney L. Brennan

Teamsters' Union and into the CIO, Brennan was one of the leaders who defeated them and held the union fast to the American principle of trade unionism.

During the last two years under his direction, the treasury of Local No. 544 has reached the highest point in its history despite the heavy expenses incurred in the purchase of a Teamsters' Building and investments in war bonds and patriotic activities.

The selection of Brennan leaves the Twin Cities with representation on the executive board.

The new vice-president accepted his honor with characteristic modesty and determination.

"It is a big surprise to me but I'll do my best to fill John Geary's place," he said.

Brennan was summoned to appear before the executive board but was given no previous indication of why he was called. He walked in as a local officer and came out as an international executive.

Good-bye, Chester! Glad to See You Leaving

THE West regards the resignation of Chester Davis as great news. We would have been a little happier, perhaps, if he had been fired. But not much. We are tickled to get rid of him as food administrator.

Chester Davis was credited with knowing a lot about food because he was, and is, a banker who lends money to farmers. He refused to put a ceiling on the prices the

farmers can charge for their produce; he demanded that the tax burden on the workers be doubled or trebled.

He refused to cooperate with our President. He was obsessed with the idea that he ought to be a real food czar instead of an employee of a democracy.

Good-bye, Chester! We're glad to see you go.—*The Washington Teamster.*

—

Every American worker knows now that he would injure his own interests as well as the war production effort by striking even under extreme provocation.

—William Green.

Defends Vote Against Connally Bill

Ludlow Says South Resents Northern Wages

DECLARING that he would vote to put John L. Lewis in jail but that he voted against the Connally bill because he considered it unjust to "faithful, honest, patriotic labor," Congressman Louis Ludlow, Democrat, of Indianapolis, has written a constituent explaining his position.

You certainly are entitled to know what was in my mind when I cast those votes.

Without going into lengthy details, I will state some of my reasons.

In the first place, in all of these important matters connected with the prosecution of the war, I have felt it a duty to give much weight to the wishes of those on whom rests the responsibility of running the war.

We are in a desperate conflict, that may last for years, and that certainly will test all of our resources.

In such a situation, we must have leadership and unity behind that leadership.

All of those responsible for running the war, the commander-in-chief, the secretary of war, the secretary of navy, the under-secretary of war, the under-secretary of navy, the chief of the War Production Board, that has to produce the materials of war, all asked that this bill not be passed, fearing it would create inharmony and slow up the war effort.

We may not like our leaders, but as long as they are our leaders in the midst of a desperate war, I feel that we should go along with them unless there are the most imperative reasons to the contrary.

Then, too, I do not believe in hurting innocent people. My philosophy is to help, and not to hurt, those who are innocent and worthy.

In a letter to Dwight Sherburne of The A. Burdsal Co. of Indianapolis challenging his vote against the bill and to sustain President Roosevelt's veto, Ludlow pulled no punches either in criticizing Lewis or in praising the rest of labor.

Following is what Ludlow told him:

It so happens that I was in a position to have an inside view of this entire situation. I am a member of the small subcommittee of 12 on deficiency appropriations, which drafts the large appropriation measures necessary to carry on the war.

Recently we had before us Donald Nelson, the chairman of the War Production Board, and he gave us, mostly off the record, the war production picture. It was an amazing picture, far exceeding all expectation. The production has been truly marvelous.

No boy on any of the fighting fronts has suffered for the implements he needs. On the contrary, implements in great abundance are piled up in warehouses and at terminal points, awaiting transportation facilities.

Mr. Nelson was unstinting in his praise of the part labor has performed in producing the implements of war needed to win the victory.

In the light of his glowing testimony it seemed to me there was something cruelly unjust in slapping all organized labor—for that is what the Smith-Connally bill did—when organized labor as a whole has done such a wonderful job.

It did not seem to me to be right that all well-meaning, faithful, honest, patriotic labor should be punished for the sins of one man, John L. Lewis.

I share the general indignation over

the conduct of Lewis. I would vote to put him in jail, if my vote were needed to do that.

But I think how much better it would have been and how much more conducive to the harmony and cooperation that is vitally necessary to win the war, if labor as a whole could have been praised for the part Chairman Nelson says it has done in behalf of the nation, instead of having this blot and damper put on it by legislative action.

The bill that was passed was a punitive anti-labor measure, too sweeping in scope, and it was passed because the pendulum of public sentiment, put in motion by John L. Lewis' misconduct, swung too far.

I fear that in the long run the leaders who are responsible for running the war were right in their apprehension that the new law will have a depressing, disuniting, demoralizing effect on the war effort.

Production is now falling off; for what reasons I do not know, but I doubt whether the men have the heart in it that they had when they were making such a magnificent record of production.

There were other impelling reasons why I opposed the bill. I did not like its southern sponsorship.

Members of congress from the low-wage section of the South are making every effort to break down the industrial system of the North and to repeal the wage-and-hour law.

They want to return to cheap wages and thus give the South industrial supremacy. I have too much regard for the fine industries of Indianapolis and Indiana and the North, and for the welfare of both our northern employers and our northern wage

earners to want to play into their hands.

I might cite just one other objection to the measure which alone, in my opinion, would have justified a vote against it. That is the extent to which it goes toward the centralization of government.

I am one of those who think that the government is already mixing too much in business. I voted against the National Industrial Recovery Administration Act and many other measures which I thought tended to augment bureaucratic authority over business and industry.

I think we ought to be recapturing the powers congress has surrendered instead of augmenting those powers. When this war is over I want this country to be the same country of free enterprise it always has been and which, please God, may it always be.

Yet no totalitarian ruler of Europe or Asia has more power over industry than this bill confers on the President of the United States. He can take over plants at will and hold them; his executive instrumentality, the War Labor Board, will write labor contracts all over the United States, and, worse still, the legislation denies any appeal to the courts.

I do not want Franklin D. Roosevelt or any other President of the United States to have any such power. I will not, as long as I am a member of the House, vote totalitarianism into the laws of the United States. It is altogether too dangerous.

The looseness with which the bill was put together in its checkered career of amendments and floor controversies, and what not, is shown by the fact that while it purports to prevent strikes it sets up a way whereby strikes may be conducted and thus legalizes strikes.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull asked congress to extend the reciprocal trade treaty act, pointing out that under its operation our export trade had increased several hundred per cent. It took the hardest kind of fight to obtain congressional approval. Among others, Congressman Gearhart of California opposed the treaties, not because they helped Americans, but because they hurt Hitler.

—Charles M. Kelley in *The Boilermakers' Journal*.

War Taxes Buses, Railroads to Capacity —

Vacation at Home, Urges ODT

BY OTTO S. BEYER

Director of Transport Personnel, Office of Defense Transportation

THE American people, in the interest of the war effort, are giving up one by one those luxuries which have become a part of our way of living. Very near the top in the list of those luxuries which must go for the duration is non-essential travel.

Over the last several months, the Office of Defense Transportation has impressed upon the public the absolute necessity of eliminating all travel that is not necessary. In the summer season, when under normal conditions all of us do more traveling, it becomes especially necessary to stress the need for conserving space on trains and buses so that people who must travel in connection with the war effort may reach their destinations without delay.

Since, as an official of the Office of Defense Transportation, conservation of passenger service is not my responsibility, it may seem a little strange that I should appeal to members of the Teamsters' Union to avoid unnecessary train and bus journeys.

Yet as a citizen of a nation at war, a citizen whose particular duties make him keenly aware of the transportation difficulties of his country, it is certainly my obligation to bring to the attention of other citizens those voluntary measures which can be of great help in solving problems which face us all.

Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, described the present situation effectively a short while ago when he said:

"Continuing expansion of the armed forces and of war production is placing increasing strain on the unexpanding supply of railroad passenger equipment. During the months immediately ahead, more Pullman sleepers and more day coaches will be

diverted from regular service to military service.

"More of the space on regular trains will be occupied by service men traveling on furlough and by civilians traveling on war business. Facilities for accommodation of other travelers on the trains and on intercity buses will thus become progressively restricted."

While stressing the necessity for civilians who can stay off trains and buses to do so, the Office of Defense Transportation at the same time has recognized that in these days when all of us are working harder and are doing so for longer hours, some vacation may be considered desirable. If all of us try conscientiously to eliminate unnecessary travel, there will be room for those who feel they must go away from home for vacation, especially if those trips start and end in the mid-week and are made as short as possible.

And even then, vacation journeys must be minimized as much as possible, so that vitally necessary travel may continue. Since there will certainly be no room for a great volume of travel concentrated in a few summer weeks, vacation schedules must be spread throughout the year. Here are some of the recommendations made by the ODT to govern common-sense vacation travel for the period of the emergency:

Take your whole vacation at one time, rather than split it up into a number of short periods or long week-ends; spend your vacation at home or as near home as possible; avoid overnight trips and week-end travel peaks; travel in day coaches and carry lunch boxes on trains to avoid added strain on dining-car facilities; carry as little luggage as possible and check heavy pieces; be prepared to make last-minute changes,

to expect delayed arrivals, crowded conditions and lack of usual travel comforts.

I join Mr. Eastman in his statement that there is no pleasure in giving advice such as this. Many persons will doubtless find it hard to understand why such advice is necessary. Once reminded, however, of the tremendous load placed on our transportation facilities as a result of the induction, training and final embarkation of many millions of service men, they will begin to comprehend our common problem.

There is scarcely anyone in America who would deliberately deny travel space to service men or women on furlough. Yet this is precisely what may happen when you or I travel needlessly. An extraordinary amount

of business travel has become necessary because of tremendous war productive activity. Railroads and bus lines have been given and can be given practically no new equipment and have, in addition, lost the help of the private automobile. Obviously, there is space for only so many travelers, and that space must be conserved for those who must travel.

If we fail in restricting needless travel, it must follow that our passenger transportation facilities will bog down and the government will be forced to adopt more drastic measures. The program of voluntary rationing of these facilities has been placed squarely upon the individual conscience. It is up to all of us to make it work.

Chicago Congressman

THE patriotic accomplishments of the Teamsters' Union in support of the war received official recognition on the floor of congress when Representative William A. Rowan of Chicago arose to defend labor during the recent bitter debate over restrictive legislation.

This is what Rowan said about us:

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of America is a shining example of labor's participation in financing the war.

"You have heard this organization roundly condemned on the floor of this House and elsewhere.

"What is the actual record of the Teamsters' International Union?

"This union, as an international union, through its president, Dan Tobin, and its locals, has purchased over \$25,000,000 worth of bonds in addition to building and paying for recreation centers, and furnishing and maintaining them.

"Take, for instance, the recreation center located at Fort Lawton in the State of Washington. This organization, located there, in addition to buying bonds, jeeps, and iron lungs, is sending to the soldiers in

Commends Teamsters

Alaska and the Aleutians 200,000 packages of Raleigh cigarettes each month.

"Most of us have read in the newspapers just recently that over 4,000 members of the milk wagon drivers located in New York City donated a pint of blood each. Two thousand members of the joint council in and around Los Angeles, in turn, were blood donors.

"In my own city of Chicago they have erected a Victory Plaza at the entrance to the city hall to be known as the war memorial to the more than 6,500 members of the Teamsters' Union of Chicago who are now serving in the armed forces as another forceful gesture of labor to create further war consciousness and further the sale of war bonds and stamps.

"This project will attract the attention of millions of Chicagoans as well as the tens of thousands of visitors to the city because of its location.

"Every Chicagoan is proud of the fact that over 70,000 Chicagoans, who are members of the Teamsters' Union, have purchased to date over \$10,000,000 worth of war bonds through payroll savings and through their local union treasuries."

Congressman Rowan is a Democrat.

Winnipeg Teamsters Give Blood



These are milk drivers and dairy employees of Local No. 119 of Winnipeg, Canada, as they appeared on the first night that the Red Cross opened its blood clinic in the evening to accommodate day workers. Arrangements for the successful inauguration of the new service were handled by President S. Dunwoody and Secretary E. Houle of Local No. 119.

CONSISTENT support of the Red Cross blood drives has won public recognition for the members of Local No. 119 of Winnipeg, Canada.

When the Red Cross blood donor service opened its clinic in Winnipeg, the members of Local No. 119 were the first to register and the local union was the first organized group to donate blood for the wounded soldiers and sailors of the dominion.

When the Red Cross opened its clinic in the evening to accommodate workers unable to appear during the day, again the mem-

bers of Local No. 119 stepped forward.

Secretary E. Houle reports that out of a total membership of 400, Local No. 119 has sent 80 men into the armed services while an equal number is enrolled in the home defense organization.

One hundred and fifty members of the union are registered with the Red Cross and many of them have given their blood four times. The union is proud of its patriotic members and the people of Winnipeg are proud of this patriotic union.

What is your local union doing?

Many thinking men may know what conditions should prevail after the war is ended, as President Wilson did, but the peace table needs men who know how to get what is needed. President Roosevelt is one of them, and if the people of this nation want him in office for a fourth term he should be re-elected, in spite of columnists, newspapers and politicians.—*The Garment Worker*.

Trucks are as Vital as Railroads, Massachusetts Truckers Told

THE motor transportation system is just as vital to victory as the railroad system, the air lines or water transportation, Director Joseph B. Eastman of the Office of Defense Transportation, told a recent meeting of the Massachusetts Motor Trucking Association.

Eastman urged the truckers to use the greatest care in preserving their equipment "since this type of transportation is so vital to our war effort and so essential to the winning of the war, so far as the home front is concerned.

"Older men, those rejected for military service, and even women, can be and are being used, to some extent, in bus service and even in lighter forms of truck service," he declared. "But there is much over-the-road truck service which it seems must use, as drivers, physically fit, strong, and comparatively young men, and where months of training are required to develop the necessary degree of skill.

"It was the rubber shortage which led us into this campaign of conservation, and that remains a prime reason, but the present and prospective shortages in manpower and vehicles, the inefficiencies which have been forced upon motor carrier operation by war conditions, and the impaired earnings of many of the vital trucking companies, to

say nothing of the gasoline shortage in the eastern area, strengthen the necessity for continued conservation.

"And the opportunities for self-help in this way may not have been exhausted. There is much that the motor carrier operators can do to help themselves which they have not yet done. In the last analysis we must have drivers and mechanics for essential motor transport, whatever may be necessary to accomplish that result.

"They are, in their way, quite as vital to the war effort as soldiers and sailors. The time has come, also, when we cannot safely proceed on the theory that our supply of motor vehicles can be sufficiently maintained, without more extensive replenishments of vehicles and a better flow of replacement parts than have yet been permitted.

"Finally, those in authority who have control over rates and charges must give serious thought to the need for protecting the carriers against financial results from operations which will jeopardize the continuance of these operations.

"They must also bear in mind that this is a problem which cannot wisely be dealt with from the standpoint of general averages. The needs of particular kinds and groups of carriers must be taken into account."

Poor Congress! Imagine All That Heat!

AS SOMEONE has pointed out, during the final days of the session about half the membership of congress went off on a holiday while the critical legislation on the cost of living was being kicked around in the two Houses. It is significant that some of the missing members were the puf-

fingest of the wind-bags on absenteeism.

No doubt they pled that Washington is unendurably hot in July, a statement that would get peals of laughter in North Africa and the South Pacific, where the fox holes are nicely air-conditioned and stacked with supplies of iced drinks.—Walter Winchell.

Now the farm leaders' answer to the nation's request for more food is "first raise the prices." Isn't that the height of greed?—Minnesota Teamster.

Board Holds Important Session

Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board, held in
Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C.
June 15-19, 1943

THE general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters opened its meeting at 2 P. M. Tuesday, June 15, 1943, in the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C. All members were present.

The first action of the board was the selection of a vice-president to fill the vacancy created by the death of John Geary. The general president stated that he had been studying the situation carefully and the men in that district who were available, and that he had appointed Sidney L. Brennan of Local 544, Minneapolis, Minnesota. He explained Brother Brennan's qualifications, experience, and loyalty to the International Union.

His appointment was unanimously approved by the general executive board.

The general president, in the presence of the board, then installed Brother Brennan as ninth vice-president of the International Union. Upon the completion of the ceremony Brother Brennan was congratulated by each member of the board and welcomed as a member of the board for the unfinished term of our late vice-president, Brother John Geary.

Gain in Warehousemen

President Tobin reported on the condition of the International Union at the present time. He stated that the numerical strength of the organization has not changed much since the last meeting; that we have lost some members here and there but that we have been gaining considerably in members employed in warehouses.

We have been paying tax on 600,000 members to the American Federation of Labor for the past several months. He explained how the rationing of rubber some

months ago, and the present rationing of gasoline in all of the eastern states has seriously affected our employment.

He said that the government had reluctantly been forced to ration gasoline due to the fact that millions of gallons of gasoline were being used overseas for the thousands of airplanes, bombers, tanks and other motor equipment which have to be supplied. He stated that the rubber situation was improving.

The general president called to the attention of the board a matter coming in from Minneapolis relative to the issuance of withdrawal cards to men who have gone to work in war industries.

He had made a decision stating that the local union and the joint council were within their rights when they ordered withdrawal cards issued to men who had left our craft. Some of those affected asked for further consideration of the decision by our board.

The board unanimously approved the position taken by the local unions, the joint council, and the general president, which was, in substance, that our constitution clearly states that a man, when he ceases to work at our employment and goes to work at another industry or employment, must take a withdrawal card. This would not, of course, apply to men who go to work in the labor movement.

The general president explained at some length the dangers confronting us as a result of the enactment of the Connally-Smith bill. The board went into detail in discussing this matter and unanimously adopted the following resolution, a copy of which was sent by special messenger to the President of the United States:

RESOLUTION

Whereas:

Before Pearl Harbor the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, realizing that our nation was in grave peril, cooperated wholeheartedly with the government in its defense program.

Since Pearl Harbor, the cooperation of the Teamsters' Union has been continued and intensified. We joined in labor's "no strike" pledge to our government and have done our utmost to fulfill that obligation completely.

The efforts of the Teamsters' Union, and most other unions, have met with gratifying success as reflected in the unprecedented increase in war production and the unprecedented decrease in work stoppages.

The strike record of American labor today is the best in its history.

This result has been attained by the constant effort of union leaders, often in the face of employer tactics deliberately designed to provoke labor to hasty action and thereby pave the way for restrictive legislation.

We feel that a serious threat to our ambition of absolute adherence to the "no strike" pledge is contained in the Connally-Smith Bill. If this bill becomes a law, we fear that the influence of labor leaders will be lessened and that they may not be able to control the restiveness and resentment of the great masses of loyal workers.

Therefore Be It Resolved:

That the Executive Board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, assembled in regular session this 15th day of June, 1943, in Washington, D. C., respectfully petition the President of the United States to veto the Connally-Smith Bill in the interests of greater production on the home front and earlier victory on the battle front.

The general president next outlined to the general executive board the action of

the International Association of Machinists in deciding to cease their affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

He explained that our International Union has an agreement with the International Association of Machinists covering garage employees, which agreement has been in effect for many years.

The agreement, he stated, draws lines of demarcation relative to men in garages, and both organizations have pledged help and cooperation to each.

The general president explained that when this agreement was entered into over 20 years ago, both organizations were chartered by the American Federation of Labor, and the agreement was predicated on that condition.

He further explained that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters never entered into an agreement with an organization that is not affiliated with the federation.

Decline to Hear Tobin

He said that he had invited the president of the Machinists' Union to come before our board and, if he desired to do so, explain to the board the position of his organization and the causes leading up to their withdrawal from the federation. He stated that the invitation had been accepted.

The general president further explained that he had suggested to President Brown that he, President Tobin, would appear before the Machinists' executive board, which was in session about two weeks before, and that President Brown believed it would not be helpful to have him appear before the executive board of his organization.

However, President Brown had consented to appear before the board of the Teamsters' International Union, and did appear at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, June 17, 1943.

For two hours the entire situation leading up to the Machinists' withdrawal from the federation and the agreement existing between the two international unions were discussed.

Later on during the meeting of the board the matter was again taken up and it was decided, in accordance with our principles and our past procedure, that an agreement with an organization that has withdrawn from the federation should be terminated, and the general president was instructed to so notify President Brown.

The following letter was sent to President Brown of the International Association of Machinists:

Washington, D. C.
June 18, 1943.

Mr. Harvey Brown,
International President,
Int'l Association of Machinists,
Machinists' Building,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir and Brother:

At the meeting of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters held in the Statler Hotel, Washington, D. C., the week of June 14, 1943, the question of the continuance of the agreement between the International Association of Machinists and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, which has obtained for many years, was discussed at considerable length.

The members of our board were much interested in the discussion yesterday on the visit of yourself and your associate, Vice-President Peterson.

It was decided that in view of the fact that this agreement was entered into when both organizations were chartered by and affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the withdrawal of the International Association of Machinists has considerably changed the situation.

It is not the policy of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, now nor in the past, to maintain trade agreements with any union outside of the American Federation of Labor; therefore, the general executive board de-

cided to discontinue the agreement existing between the two organizations dealing with garage employees.

It is fully understood that a thirty-day notice of withdrawal or discontinuance is contained in the original agreement and we desire to comply with that part of the agreement. Therefore, on and after July 19, 1943, the agreement referred to above shall be terminated, by action of the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

Fraternally yours,
DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

General Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie presented a letter from the Wilmington (North Carolina) Metal Trades Council asking for money to help carry on their organizing campaign in the North Carolina Shipbuilding Company. The secretary-treasurer stated that other similar requests were being received from time to time. It was voted unanimously by the board that the matter be left to the general officers in headquarters for decision.

The general executive board empowered the general president and general secretary-treasurer to make small donations — with a limit placed on same — to any worthy cause, whether in connection with our International Union or with some public affair, and to exercise their own discretion in matters of this kind. As stated above, a moderate limit was placed on the amount that could be donated to such worthy causes which have to do with our civic life or with the trade union movement.

Next to appear before the general executive board were S. P. Jason, secretary-treasurer, and Manuel Sousa, business agent, of Local No. 59, New Bedford, Mass.

They were called before the board to explain why they did not, in a recent controversy, carry out the instructions of the general president, which were that they stop picketing and release a certain rayon tex-

tile plant from strike activities—which orders of the general president were given on instructions and demands of the federal government.

Warn Massachusetts Local

Both officers made very reasonable statements and informed the board that the entire matter had been settled now and it would not occur again; that when they received orders in the future they would observe same, no matter what their own opinions were.

It was clearly explained to them by the board that we have no alternative except to order our people to carry on, return to work, stop interfering with institutions and corporations that are engaged in government work, etc., and that any organization or officer that refuses to carry out those orders will have to be disassociated from the International Union, much as we would regret having to resort to such procedure.

The next case to be heard by the general executive board was that of Local Union No. 782, Maywood, Illinois. This case involved complaints by certain members against the secretary-treasurer, John Baggott.

Those appearing before the board with the secretary-treasurer were Joe Mack, Henry P. Bryan and William Cullen.

They explained the cause of their complaints against the secretary-treasurer and also against the orders and decisions made by General Organizer Henry G. Burger.

Baggott Answers Charges

The substance of the complaints was, first, that the secretary-treasurer had appointed an assistant business agent (which was in accordance with the by-laws of the local union) and the point was raised as to whether or not this individual should have been elected; and next, that there was discrimination used in the issuing of withdrawal cards.

Secretary-Treasurer Baggott answered these charges and stated that he removed

the assistant business agent because he had not paid any dues for almost two years, that under the local by-laws he had the power to appoint an assistant to help him carry on the work, and that he had to have one whom he could trust and rely upon, as there was some dissension within the union.

Next, he explained that he issued a withdrawal card to Thomas Conley, president of the local union, because he had left the employment and gone to work in a defense plant for higher wages; that he issued a withdrawal card to any member of the local union who ceased working at our craft; and he concluded by requesting the general executive board to appoint a trustee over the affairs of the local union.

The general executive board made the following decision:

First, that the secretary-treasurer was perfectly justified and within the law in issuing withdrawal cards to those to whom he issued the cards, because they had ceased working at our craft.

Second, that he was perfectly justified in removing the assistant business agent who had not been in good standing in the local union; and it was deemed by the general executive board to be in the best interests of the local union that he have the same power that he has enjoyed for many years, to appoint his own assistant, one on whom he can rely—until such time as the general executive board makes further arrangements or decision.

Third, that the request of Brother Baggott to appoint a trustee over the affairs of the local union be granted because the board is of the opinion that there were certain disturbing elements or individuals—a very few—who were creating dissension and were being prompted from the outside by those who were endeavoring to get control of the local union and its funds and property.

The general president then stated that

he would appoint General Organizer Henry G. Burger as trustee over the local union; that the local union would be notified in regular form; and that Brother Burger would take over the affairs of the local and would remain as trustee only until such time as he had straightened out the affairs of the local union.

The above action by the general executive board was unanimous.

The next case to be heard was one from Pittsburgh — a jurisdictional dispute between Local Union No. 249 of Pittsburgh and Local Union No. 30 of Irwin and vicinity, Pennsylvania. Those appearing before the board in connection with the case were: Joseph Ridge, Local No. 249; William Armstrong, Local No. 249; Anthony Maloberti, recording secretary, Local No. 30; Charles Walters, president, Local No. 30; Albert Dietrich, president, Joint Council No. 40; M. J. Walsh, secretary-treasurer, Joint Council No. 40; Edward F. Murphy, general organizer.

This was a case where a certain establishment covered by the jurisdiction of Local No. 30 had moved closer into Pittsburgh and many of the drivers and helpers were members of Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh proper. Others were members of Local No. 30. There were two local unions doing business in the same garage.

The joint council of Pittsburgh heard this whole case and decided that the jurisdiction over this garage should be given — and was awarded — to Local No. 249 of Pittsburgh.

The question before the board was: Shall the decision of the joint council be approved or disapproved?

After hearing the statements made by representatives of both local unions and the president of the joint council, the decision of the board was that the decision already made by the joint council be approved and the appeal of Local No. 30 be denied.

President Tobin read a telegram which he had received from the secretary-treasurer of Local No. 177 of Newark, N. J., relative to appearing before the general

executive board on some jurisdictional question existing between Local No. 177 and Local No. 804 of New York City.

In view of the fact that the general executive board knew nothing about what the case was and had only received this request at the last minute, the board decided to refer the matter to Vice-President Michael J. Cashal.

Refuse to Help Clerks

Our general counsel appeared before the general executive board and discussed many legal matters confronting the organization in different parts of the country. He also explained the many victories we have had before the courts since the last meeting of the board. His explanations and advice were very helpful to the board and were very much appreciated.

The general secretary-treasurer read a letter from the Retail Clerks' Protective Association regarding a contemplated drive on a certain large chain-store institution.

They asked if the Teamsters' Union would help them out or participate in this campaign of organization.

It was the unanimous decision of the general executive board that we should observe our "no strike" pledge to our government and that under no circumstances should any of our unions participate in an organizing campaign such as referred to above; that we should carry out our contracts, deliver our goods and haul from our places of employment; and if other unions are trying to organize through the force of the Teamsters, that they be given the positive information that this procedure cannot obtain.

No Strikes Permitted

In other words, the board expressed itself as strongly opposed to our people participating in the strikes and lockouts or campaigns of other international unions.

Insofar as our own unions are concerned, if they are in trouble, before another one of our local unions attempts to stop work

and help them they should first have the approval of the general executive board, because it is possible that the union requiring help, even though affiliated with the International Union, may be acting in violation of the laws of the International Union.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a letter from the treasury department regarding participation in that department's outdoor advertising campaign to aid in the sale of government bonds.

The board decided it was advisable to leave this matter, and any similar matter, to the local unions in the different districts to use their own judgment on what they desired to do.

Our people are doing everything they can to be helpful to our government in all of the bond drives, much more than other organizations, but we sometimes feel that too much is expected of us. Therefore, the general executive board decided to leave the question of participation in the outdoor advertising campaign in behalf of the sale of bonds to the local districts to decide for themselves.

Must Handle Own Case

Brother Gillespie called to the attention of the board a communication from Local No. 456, Westchester County, New York, containing a request for financial help to get a court case—in which a decision was rendered against some of their members—to the higher courts of the State of New York.

The local union has a fairly large membership and the board felt this appeal resulting from a strike which was not approved by the International Union, should be taken care of by the local, as hundreds of similar cases are taken care of by other locals in their respective districts; that the local union should not be so impoverished as not to be able to take care of the small expense this litigation involved.

However, Attorney Padway advised that there was no need of appealing the case at

this time as there is a similar case going to the higher courts in New York from another source and he was of the opinion that the decision in the other case would entirely settle the case in which Local No. 456 is interested. Brother Gillespie was ordered by the board to advise the local union of this fact.

Eastman Thanks Teamsters

President Tobin read a telegram which he had received from Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation, expressing his appreciation for the action of our members in Detroit and Cleveland in continuing to work although feeling aggrieved at the decisions made by the Office of Defense Transportation in regard to shipments of freight by boat between the two cities.

Vice-President McLaughlin called to the attention of the board a resolution passed by Local Unions Nos. 921 and 96, newspaper and periodical drivers of his district, proposing that the National War Labor Board remove cases involving newspaper circulators on the Pacific Coast from the jurisdiction of the national newspaper advisory panel and assign those cases either to the regional war labor boards or to the National Trucking Commission.

He stated that the resolution had the endorsement of the San Francisco Joint Council.

The board discussed the matter and instructed Vice-President McLaughlin to advise his people that our Washington representatives will look into the matter but there is not much hope of being able to do anything about it.

A dispute over an election of officers in Local No. 559 of Hartford, Conn., was discussed by the board. It was suggested that the general president send a man in there to endeavor to adjust the matter, and if he is unable to do so, that he look into the case himself. The suggestion was approved by the board.

Secretary-Treasurer Gillespie read a communication received from the local unions in Hammond and Gary, Indiana, regarding an agreement that was made relative to the distribution of funds because of the transfer of certain members.

It was brought out that Local No. 362 refused to abide by the previous agreement made with the other unions involved.

The general executive board instructed the general president, or his assistant, and the general secretary-treasurer, to advise the officers of Local No. 362 to carry out the agreement made in this case and see to it that the order of the board was complied with.

A further case dealing with that district and the same local unions relative to the transfer of members was brought before the board. A decision was made by the general executive board some time ago.

The general president suggested that the general officers in headquarters be permitted to modify that decision if, in their judgment, it was in the best interests of all parties concerned.

The action of the board was that the executive officers stand empowered to make certain modifications, in compliance with recent understandings and agreements in the district.

Burger Named Trustee

The case of Local No. 727, Chicago, was next taken up. The general president reported that he had appointed General Organizer Burger as trustee over the affairs of the local union.

Reports were read to the board from Organizer Burger and from Auditor F. D. Brown. The affairs of the local union are not in a very satisfactory condition. The trustee is doing the very best that can be done under very difficult circumstances. He has already cut down the expenses of the local union, and reported that he may have to cut them down still more.

The general executive board instructed the general president and general secretary-treasurer to keep in close touch with the situation through the international trustee, and if the progress being made is not satisfactory, to report same to the general executive board, which will undoubtedly proceed further in the matter of endeavoring to place that local union in a sound condition which will be helpful to the membership.

It was clearly stated to the board that all the other unions in and around Chicago —whose total membership is over 70,000— were all right in every way and were observing the constitution and laws of the International Union and were in strong financial condition.

Brennan Interviews Board

Vice-President Brennan reported that he had just come from the War Labor Board, where he was in conference with some of the officials there relative to getting some action on cases before the board from the local unions in the Minneapolis district.

It was brought out in the discussion that there are nearly nine hundred cases pending from Teamsters' Unions throughout the nation.

Some of those cases have been pending for 12 or 14 months. It was stated by Brother Brennan and by the general president that while we are doing the very best we can, we cannot force the board to act in any one particular case over others that have what they call, and what we stand for — seniority rights.

It was further brought out that as time goes on the number of cases of Teamsters' Unions will increase and the number of increases in wages granted when the cases are heard will be less than before, because of the fact that the Little Steel formula cannot be set aside, and because of the fact that many of our unions have received within the last two years a sum equal to the amount of increase permitted by the Little Steel formula.

It was further stated by the executive

officers that we are doing our best; that there is a war on, and because there is a war on our government insists that we exercise patience.

Our government insists that it is doing everything possible to assist us in adjusting our affairs.

However, in times such as we are confronted with throughout the world, all classes must make sacrifices.

More Sacrifices to Come

While it is agreed everywhere that the Teamsters' Unions are doing their share and substantial as these sacrifices appear to many of our members, they are nothing compared to what we may be called upon to make from now on.

They are insignificant compared to the sacrifices made by our 100,000 members and millions of others in the uniformed service of our government. Thousands of our members are now overseas. Many of them will never come back.

As the board has stated, while we shall continue to try and improve our conditions,

we must bear in mind that we are doing little compared to what is being done by those already mentioned and by the workers in the few countries that are free.

Brother Brennan was instructed by the board to report to the Minneapolis organizations what had transpired in this case.

The general executive board discussed many other matters dealing with the welfare of our International Union and the labor movement and considered the serious problems confronting us through adverse legislation. It was explained that many other restrictions would be placed on us by our government as the months go on, and that a dangerous situation confronts our employment as a result of the shortage of gasoline in many of the eastern states.

With the completion of all business coming before it, the general executive board adjourned at 2 p. m. Saturday, June 19, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Soldiers Protest Sneak Tactics of Drys

A PROTEST against the sneak-punch tactics of the prohibitionists comes from *Stars and Stripes*, the newspaper of the men who are fighting to make America secure—not to make it dry.

The service newspaper says:

"Taking advantage of wartime conditions and restrictions, the new prohibition group is working night and day for legislation which will give America prohibition in fact if not in name. Using the tactics of the Farm Bloc, the anti-liquor crowd is tacking on amendments to practically every military appropriations measure in a desperate effort to secure prohibition or the nearest thing to it they can force through congress.

"We can remember the days of prohibition when moonshine whisky made quick fortunes for bootleggers, crooked politicians

and dishonest police officials. As a result, we claim we know what we want in the way of liquor legislation and feel those at home should wait until we return before initiating further legislation on liquor control."

That would be the democratic way to operate, rather than to use Jap tactics to sneak prohibition through. But knowing the fanatical drys, who learned nothing from their last "noble experiment," it is a safe bet that the prohibitionists will continue to operate as they have always done—by subterfuge, by trickery and by deceit.

The drys slipped prohibition over when four million soldiers were fighting their battles for them in the last war.

If the drys really want to see some fun, let them do it again. Eleven million men are coming back this time.

Republicans offer Sex Appeal

THE Republicans have pulled the blankets off another stuffed shirt and now we have a new candidate for President. He is Senator Guy M. Gillette of Iowa who fancies he can win the Democratic nomination against President Roosevelt, with Republican support.

The man who introduced him as a Democratic presidential candidate is a Republican, Senator George D. Aiken of Vermont.

In announcing the candidacy of Gillette, Aiken said he was a natural because he had "sex appeal." Evidently Aiken thinks we are already back in those good old days when all a presidential candidate needed was a marcel and a manicure to get the feminine vote.

But today the women of America are not looking for a glamor boy. They are thinking of other things. They have sons, brothers and husbands on the fighting lines and on the production lines.

Their eyes are on distant shores where their men may die, and on the kind of a country in which they must live, if they come home from the wars.

So when Aiken tries to kid the women into voting against Roosevelt he shows that he doesn't understand what has been happening in the world these last few years.

When it comes to sex appeal, Governor Dewey of New York leads Gillette by a hair. He has a mustache. That puts him several jumps ahead of Senator Taft of Ohio who hasn't got hair even on his head.

The Republicans gave us sex appeal with Harding and business appeal with Hoover. They offered us seagull appeal with Rickenbacker.

But so far they have discovered no substitute for the human appeal of President Roosevelt.

The strange bipartisan alliance between Aiken, the Vermont Republican, and Gillette, the Iowa Democrat, was apparently born in their mutual support of the Connally bill and their mutual enmity to labor.

It illustrates the danger in the coming campaign, which is to create so much domestic discord that the public will forget the big issues confronting us overseas.

The Republicans are getting ready to fight labor on the home front in the campaign next year.

In that way they hope to slip us a President who has sat silent and evasive during the explosive years when the world was being turned inside out.

If that happens, we can expect another armistice with Germany and a return to the days of Hoover, when our national anthem was the rattle of empty dinner pails.

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222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

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CHAUFFEURS

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Daniel J. Tobin, General President



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